BERLIN'S LAW-DEFYING MOBS

Secretly Incited to Raise Disturbances by Anarchists and Revolutionists.

Alleged Scheme to Capture the Palace and Royal Family and Hold Them as Hostages While Dictating Terms to the State.

Rioting Renewed Last Night, After a Day Almost Free from Serious Disorders.

Hand-to-Hand Encounters with the Police, in Which Many of the Mischief-Makers Were Wounded-Trouble Feared To-Day.

PLANNED BY ANARCHISTS. Disorders at Berlin Due to Agitators Wh Make Use of Idle Workmen.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LONDON, Feb. 27 .- A Berlin dispatch says that the police of that city claim to have already got on the track of a Socialist conspiracy as the origin of the present troubles. This conspiracy appears to have no connection with the Socialist-Democratic party, but to be the work of men who broke off from the recent congress of that party because it would not adopt their revolutionary views. The Socialist-Democrats are strictly in favor of constitutional agitation, and hope to accomplish their aims without a resort to force or disorder. Their great gains in the Reichstag in recent years seem to just-1/y their expectations of a constitutional victory and they regard the Anarchists and revolutionists who claim the party name, while refusing to accept its policy, as the worst enemies of the Social Democracy. Hence the bitter denunciation of the rioters to-day in the Vorwarts, the organ of the party. The government, on the other hand, is said to be rather gratified by the disorderly demonstration, both because the

conspiracy behind it has been unearthed,

and because it is hoped the violence exhib-

ited will form an excuse for severe forms

of repression, aimed, not at the revolution-

ists alone, but also at the regular Socialist-

Democrat party which is looked upon as than the rabble who come out to be shot. The workingmen who were induced to march against the Alte Schloss, as the ancient castle of Prussian royalty is called, are not supposed to have had any share in the plan of the agitators, who incited them to their mad proceeding. The plan, it is rumored, was nothing less than the capture of the palace and the imperial family, or as many members of the family as could be taken, and; holding them as hostages, while dictating terms to the state. The revolutionists intended in this way to sirike a blow that would seenre their own safety by preventing the use of the military in an attack that would endanger their prisoners. They hardly hoped to capture the Emperor, but, even if he escaped, it was thought that solicitude for the safety of his household would deter him from vigorous measures against the Anarchists holding his family captive. Another part of the plot is said to have been to introduce dynamite into the castle and blow it to pieces as the final and desperate resort. Such, in outline, is the scheme represented as having been carefully and deliberately planned by the extremists, who considered

parliamentary agitation too timid, and

The London police are convinced that there is some connection between the Walsall Anarchists, recently detected in the manufacture of dynamite bombs, and the Berlin conspiracy. It has been believed from the first that the weapons were intended for Germany, although the time and place of their use had not been developed. German detectives who have been in England for several weeks following up the Walsall case are, it is reported, of the same opinion as Scotland Yard. The Walsall conspirators received money, it is known, from Germany, and were frequently visited by persons having the characteristic appearance of German Anarchists. The Walsall conspirators were not themselves aware of the extent of the chain of which they formed a Ituk, their business being chiefly the manufacture of weapons to be used by others on the continent. In arresting the dynamiters and seizing their ammunition it is more serious outbreak than that which surprised the German Emperor on Thursday. That the outbreak was premature is the result of plans meditated for some time past, or since the extremists broke off from congress at Halle.

It is said that the Emperor looks back on the surrender of Frederick William IV to the populace in 1848 as an episode of Prussian history hardly less shameful than the conquest of Napoleon. He seidom speaks is alleged to have ordered his tutor never to relate a second time that portion of the history of his house, Again, it is asserted that the Emperor had a design in compelling the Berlin police to fight unaided with the disorderly element. He wished to give the citizens a taste of what riot and revolution might mean. Indeed, the tendency is to exaggerate the possibilities of the situation, and to indulge in direful imaginings of what might have been. All that appears certain is that a plot contrived by revolutionary agreators, aimed at the castle, and possibly at members of the imperial family, took as instru-ments a mob of unorganized, hungry and desperate men, from the flotsam and jetsam of the streets, tried to accomplish its aims, and failed at the threshold. It is reported that the Berlin police have among their hundreds of captives five of importance, and that one of these captured in woman's dress, under the influence of a cold shower bath, persisted in beyond the needs of cleanliness, has revealed, or pretended to reveal the designs of the conspirators.

QUIET RESTORED.

No Disorderly Gatherings Yesterday of Im portance-The Kaiser Takes an Airing. BERLIN, Feb. 27 .- The city to-day was far more tranquil than it has been for two days past. The authorities have much better control, and several small gather-

ings were easily dispersed. The streets

were crowded by people who were animated

chiefly with curiosity to look upon the destruction wrought by the mobs. The police were vigilant, and, though no further disturbances were anticipated, they kept the crowds moving, and allowed the holding of no meetings on the streets. Throughmorning and early part afternoon small gatherings continually forming in Un er den Linden and square between the museum and the castle. The police speedily dispersed them, meeting with no resistance to speak of, and prevented any obstruction to traffic. The crowd attempted to hold no large meeting. When the guard was changed at the castle the crowd which generally gather to look upon that ceremony was to-day much smaller than usual. At half past 1 o'clock a band of loafers created a distriburance near the museum. When the police at-

tempted to disperse them they resisted, and

a short, though fierce, struggle followed.

The police were finally the victors and the

loafers sought escape from arrest by taking

A feature that marked the crowd which filled the streets to-day was that the peo ple were mostly well dressed. Few roughs | not to create any disturbance, but to watch were visible, and those who showed themseives were evidently impressed with the futility of making any further attempts to provide themselves with beer, cigars and groceries at the expense of the shop-keepers. At 2:30 o'clock the Emperor, in an open carriage, accompanied only by an aid, emerged from the castle and took a drive about the city that occupied an hour. Shortly after his return to the castle the Empress went driving. Both the Empress and Emperor were greeted quietly and respectfully by the crowds of promenaders.

were they so disposed they would be afraid to attempt any such riotous demonstrations as have marked the past two days. The streets are strongly guarded, and three hundred reserve policemen are held in readiness at the castle for service in case of any violent demonstration, but it is not believed that they will be called upon. There are many theories as to the cause of the outbreaks, but the impression con-

tinues to gain ground that the disturbances were not due entirely to the Socialists nor to the resident workingmen of the city. It is, of course, impossible in Berlin, as in other places, to conduct building operations in the cold weather, and the result is that thousands of men have to submit to long periods of enforced idleness. The same conditions prevail in the labor market throughout Germany, with the result that large numbers of workingmen have flocked to the capital, where they found their position worse than if they remained at home. There is in Berlin a certain class that only want an oppor-tunity to pillage to take advantage of it, and to them can be attributed much of the trouble that has caused so much excitement. No doubt many workingmen, some of whom were Socialists, took part in the rioting, but it is believed that when the truth is known the rough and lawless element will be found to have been mostly to blame for the pillaging of shops, the breaking of windows and other acts of disorder. It is thought that one effect of the demonstrations, however, will be that efforts will

should be found the needy by starting publie works.

be made to furnish work to the unemployed

Already the social democratic members of

the municipal council have proposed that

a special meeting of that body be held to

iscuss an urgent motion that employment

THE KAISER'S COOLNESS. The action of the Emperor in making his appearance yesterday when the streets were filled with the excited populace is highly commended. It is certain that he created a good impression on the mob as he rode through Unter den Linden. His majesty betrayed no consciousness that he was in any danger of personal violence from his excited subjects. He rode along smoking a cigarette and conversing calmly with the aid who accompanied him. He was as cool and collected as though no event of unusual occurrence had taken place and he repeatedly touched his military cap in response to the "Hochs" with which he was greeted. The crowd was so dense along the Emperor's route that there was only a narrow lane for the horses to pass through and the people crowded close upon the animal's heels. Even the roughs were moved to openly express admiration for the perfect sangfroid of the Emperor.

Toward 6 o'clock the authorities decide not to wait for overt action on the part of the mob, but to take the aggressive, and clear the streets for the night. General orders were accordingly issued to disperse all gatherings. The police gladly sallied forth, and set about carrying out their inmuch more dangerous to the monarchy | structions with vigor, knowing that upon the success of their efforts depended the prospect of their being released for muchneeded rest. The word: "Gathering" was very liberally construed. Where two or three were gathered together there was a policeman in the midst of them very shortly, much to their discomfiture. Peaceable citizens quickly took the hint, and sought the seclusion of their dwellings. Those who were out on evil bent were not so easily intimidated, and from these malcontents the police everywhere met with stubborn resistance. A group would disperse after a conflict, only to form again not far away and renew their deliance of the officers. Few arrests were attempted as it was not desired to weaken the available force by detailing men to take charge of prisoners. It was deemed better to disable or, at least, dishearten the rioters by free use of clubs and swords.

The president of the police received a letter this evening warning him that riotously disposed people were gathering outside of Berlin and threatening to march upon the city. The president at once communicated this fact to the military commander, and the entire force of gendarmes in the Neiderbarem district was placed under arms ready for action At the same time the guard stationed around the Tegel shooting ranges, where there is a large quantity of powder and dynamite in store, was increased three-fold The president of police states that although he has set all his energies at work he has not been able to confirm the statements made in the letter of warning; but while he does not believe the reported danger to exist, yet he does not feel justified in ignoring the communication.

RIOTING AT NIGHT.

The Police Kept Busy Dispersing Uaruly Crowds-Many Cut with Sabers.

[Copyright, 1891, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, Feb. 27 .- Rioting was renewed in Berlin this evening. The situation seemed to be under the absolute control of the police until nightfall, when suggested that the London police may have | the rowdyism renewed its tussel with been greatly instrumental in preventing a | the authorities. The first encounter occured at the Haschkesche market. A noisy mob gradually assembled here after certain, but it is also certain that it was | 4 o'clock. It consisted of young workingmen who had probably become excited with beer after leaving their work and largely also of the most rowdy element in Bertin. The patrols got so blocked in the masses of the crowd that they sent for reinforcements. Then they charged the of his royal grand uncle, and, when a boy, | niob with their sabres drawn, driving them towards Neue Friedrichstrasse Orainien burgerstrasse. The several thousand rioters time split up by the police reassembled later on and paraded

streets in the northern quarters. Rosenthalerstrass became the next focus of the rioting. The position there at 9 o'clock appeared to be critical. A great mass of people, many of whom were obviously genuine workingmen, but among whom were a host of loafers, assembled in groups listening to Socialistic speakers. who violently denounced the government. the police, and, in fact, everything comprising the existing order of things. The police made another charge on the mob. and repeated it again and again, but the crowd, after giving way a little at each charge, reclosed their ranks and fought the police with desperate energy. using as weapons, sticks, stones, heavy billets of wood-anything they could lay bands upon. The police were getting the worst of the contests, as they had only used the flat sides of their swords in striking, but when they saw the tide of battle turned

against them they did not hesitate to use the edge of their sabers, and they struck r ht and left, caring nothing for the wounds they inflicted, but determined to overcome the rioters. A large number of the rioters were badly burt, and some of the wounds inflicted by the police are apt to-result seriously. A large number of the wounded were taken to surgeries in the vicinity, where their injuries were attended to. By half-past 10 o'clock the Rosenthaler moles was over, and a large number of the rioters were safe under lock and key in the police stations. As on Thursday, some of the rioters took advantage of the uproar to smash shop windows and seize upon the goods displayed in them, or anything else that came within

WORKINGMEN IN THE CROWDS, A feature of to-night's rows has been the large increase in the number of workingmen who were mixed up with the mob. Hitherto the greater part of the crowd has consisted of men who are never known to work -professional agitators, and the dregs of humanity, which infest the city. To-night, however, there were many genuine workingmen in the crowds. This may be attributed to the fact that to-day is pay-day for mechanics, laborers, etc., and, carried away by the prevailing excitement and a

into the masi strom of disorder, and, when charged by the police, they fought as desperately as did the other mob. The difficulties under which the police labored were greatly added to by the streams of people who paraded the streets, "the fight" when it did occur. They, of course, hampered the police, for the latter, though displaying no hesitancy in charging the mobs, did not desire to injure peaceable citizens, and, consequently, they were not as free in their actions as they

liberal supply of money, wherewith to

purchase intoxicants, they were drawn

otherwise would have been. A rumor gained currency that all the unemployed of the city were to form a monster procession and march down Friedrichstrasse and along the Unter den Linden. Although common reasoning powers should have shown that no such procession would It is the general opinion the trouble is all be allowed—that any such idea was utterly price-list. GEORGE K. SCHOFFIELDS, 83 E. over. The rabble have been cowed by the | chimerical-tens of thousands of personsenergetic action of the police, and even | men, women and children-gathered along

the alleged route of the procession. It is needless to say their curiosity was not grat-The advice given to the Socialists by their organ, the Vorwærts, does not seem to have had the excellent affect that was expected upon the Socialist workingmen. That paper appealed to the Socialists to act in an orderly manner, and to keep away from beer-shops, but the appeal fell on unheeding ears or else the influence of the

beer-houses was more potent than good To-night closes with worse prospects tomorrow. The authorities, believing that a spread of the rioting is then likely, have taken extended precautions to meet the trouble. All troops are now ordered to be confined to their barracks, and the dawn of Sunday is anxiously awaited. It is believed that should serious disturbances ocour to-morrow it will be necessary to appeal to the military authorities for help. The police are tired out with their struggles of the past three days, and are in no fit condition to handle the situation energet-

WHAT STARTED THE TROUBLE. Tracing the immediate genesis of the riots it will be found in the appeal of the unemployed masons to Burgomaster Forckenbeck for employment in municipal work. Herr Forckenbeck declined to see the delegates appointed by the masons, but Under Burgomaster Zele received them and declared that the municipal authorities could not give them work. He referred them to Herr Blank enstein, superintendent of works. The latter promised to use his influence with the contractor to have Berlin workingmen who were the fathers of families given the preference when opportunities for work offered. It was doubted that this would be of much assistance to the men and their families, many of whom were on the verge of starvation.

A meeting of Friedrichshane followed. Herr Rhoe, one of the delegates, told the 3,500 unemployed masons, carpenters and painters who then gathered, that there was no immediate chance of the municipal authorities furnishing them with work. The resolution adopted by the meeting simply declared that, in view of the distress prevailing the state anthorities might begin the erection of new buildings as soon as possible and thus furnish work for the destitute. There is not a single word of truth in the report that extreme Socialist views were expressed, and that the crowd demanded that the government furnish them with work or bread. Only a respectful suggestion was made that the condition of affairs required extraordinary exertions on the part of the authorities to alleviate the distress they must know was prevailing. Several speakers made addresses and proposed that a demonstration be made to show the people of Berlin and the authorities the great number of men who were out of work. The sense of the meeting, however, seemed to be against making a manifestation of

The truth of the whole matter, leaving side the highly-colored reports of the affair that have gained currency outside of Germany, is that the workingmen at first had nothing to do with the demonstration. t was the lower strata of the stragglers on the edges of the meeting that began the demonstration. As the excitement growing out of the conflicts with the police has expanded the ferment among the better class of workingmen has grown. The Emperor's advice to malcontents to emigrate has added fuel to the flames, and the end now cannot be told, though it is certain that if the soldiers are called upon much bloodshed will follow.

Berlin is not alone in her troubles. Distress is prevalent in every populous center of Germany, and the cry for bread is clamorous. During the week bread riots have occurred in Dantzig and Brunswick Meetings of the suffering poor have been held in Hamburg and Breslau. In scores of places the strikes that have occurred during the past few months, always resulting in the defeat of the men and the exhaustion of the benefit funds, have assisted the employers to reduce work, causing further trouble for the men.

Many members of the Reichstag bave been watching the police encounter with the mob and the situation has been freely discussed in the lobbies of the House. The Socialist members are personally active in dissuading the workingmen from taking part in the manifestations. The government members accuse the Socialists of playing a double game, ostensibly restraining, but secretly inciting, the workingmen to violence. On the other hand the Socialists charge that police agents are formenting riots in order to enable the government to execute a grand coup of wholesale repres-

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-8 P. M.-Forecast for Sunday. For Indiana-Fair Sunday; warmer; south winds, with increasing cloudiness, and light rain Sunday night and Monday.

For Ohio-Fair weather; southeast winds: warmer by Monday. For Illinois-Increasing cloudiness and ight rain; southeast winds. The shallow area that appeared Thursday over Montana and behind the high area, that has increased and moved so rapidly east, has been pushed to the southern slope, between Texas and Kansas. This storm area has caused rain or snow in the Missouri valley and over Kansas and Indian Territory. It will likely have a slow movement toward the Ohio valley, causing the rain area to spread eastward slowly

and with warm southeasterly winds in its Local Weather Report.

front.

		Indianapolis, Feb. 27.				
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Normal.... Mean.... C. F. R. WAPPENHANS, Forecast Officer.

The Postal Guide.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Postal Guide for February furnishes evidence of the efforts of the department to popularize this publication. The purpose is to publish from month to month not so much dry statistical matter, but at the same time to include as much as possible of interesting postal news which concerns everybody. The most important step thus far taken has been to make arrangements whereby the monthly supplements of the Guide. every one well worth reading from begining to end, may be obtained by anybody from his postmaster at the cost of 1 cent. Thus far hundreds of postmasters have availed themselves of this privilege in behalf of their patrons, who have been supplied with about 12,000 copies of the monthly supplements. The February Guide contains the details of this arrangement, new rulings, an invitation to postmasters to criticise the Postmaster-general's last annual report, particulars of the proposals about to be received for carrying the mails on some 1,600 star routes, matter descriptive of the special-delivery system and of second-class matter. It also contains news about the British telegraph money orders and postal savings banks and all the recent orders of the department

President Gannon May Resign. OMAHA, Feb. 27 .- A. V. Gannon, president of the Irish League of America, was seen to-day with reference to the apparent difference of opinion between himself and Secretary Sutton, on account of which the secretary has forwarded his resignation. "It is nothing but a misunderstanding, not a difference of opinion, I think," said Mr. Gannon. "I have written Secretary Sutton that rather than accept his resignation I would resign myself, and I have authorized him to say to the executive committee that my resignation will be tendered to the committee at any time that it is desirable

to have it. I will have nothing to do with any factional quarrels." Is against all kinds of soap for harness dressing except Oleite of Iron, which is a genuine oil dressing for harness, carriage curtains and buggy-tops, and all kinds of leather. Hundreds of our citizens say it has no equal. Send for circulars and

Democratic Efforts in the House to Make Capital for the Coming Campaign.

Needed Appropriations to Be Cut Down to Such an Extent that Large Deficiencies Will Be Created, All for Political Effect.

Regular Army Officers to Be Placed in Charge of the Indian Agencies.

Bland's Free-Coinage Bill Likely to Come Be fore the House in the Last Week of March -Effect of Free Binding-Twine.

DEMOCRATIC "ECONOMY."

The Knife to Be Applied to Necessary Appropriations and Deficiencies Created.

Erecial to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-The House appropriations committee is determined that, in its remaining appropriation bills, it will live up to the Democratic idea and policy of "reform." Mr. Dockery, who is chairman of the sub-committee for the District of Columbia, will report his bill to the subcommittee on Monday morning, and expects to have it in the House by Monday afternoon. He claims that he will "save' \$600,000 on the bill this year, and it is characteristic of the Democratic party that the principal reductions in the appropriations are made in providing for free schools in the District of Columbia. No less than \$200,-000 are cut out of the school fund.

Judge Sayres, who is in charge of the sundry bill, expects to have that bill in the House by the end of the week. He has made the most sweeping reductions in it that are made in any appropriation bill. and claims that he will "save" ten millions of dollars. There is no particular cut at any point, according to his statement, but every item has been reduced from last year's appropriations. There are practically no appropriations for public buildings, and the House has before it now a resolution providing that there shall be no appro-priations made whatever for public build-

Both Mr. Dockery and Judge Sayres claim that they will get their bills through the House, practically, as they will come from committee, and that they will not, in conference, permit the Senate to make any substantial increase. The enterprises in and developments of the West will receive a serious set-back by the appropriation bills prepared by this House. The postoffice, and Indian, and public land branches of the government will be reduced to the lowest possible ebb. Mr. Dingley of Maine introduced, in the House to-day, the following as a substitute for the resolution relating to appro-

priations for public buildings: Whereas, Certain gentlemen who have sumed charge of the Democratic party have de-termined that, in order to avoid raising direct issue on the principles which separate the Re-publican and Democratic parties in the ap-proaching presidential election, it is necessary to make the people believe that there is a ques tion at issue between these parties as to whether the appropriations and expenditures for government shall be needlessly and wickedly extravagant or wisely prudent and economical;

Whereas, These so-called leaders of the Demo cratic party, in pursuance of this plan of dodg ing the real issues of principle between the two great parties in this campaign, and in support of their unfounded charges of wicked extravagance unfounded claim of superior honesty and economy for the present Democratic Congress, have found it necessary to defer all appropris tions for public permanent works, and, as far as possible, all appropriations for necessary obects of government until the second session of the present Congress, after the presidential election, in order that they may be able to point during the campaign to the apparent reduction of appropriations in support of their charges and claims regardless of the certainty that this method of procedure will simply render is necessary to make larger appropriations for deticiency and necessary public works at the second session of the present Congress, therefore,

Resolved. That in order to further this plan of campaign it is inexpedient to provide for the construction of any of the numerous public buildings which the Congress intends to authorize until the second session, and after the presi-dential election shall have been decided, and the necessity which, as these Democratic members think, exists for pressing the false issue of economy in lieu of the real issue of principles, which shall divide parties, shall have passed away.

SOLDIERS AS INDIAN AGENTS. The House Favors Putting Army Officers in

Charge of the Agencies. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- The House of Representatives to-day, in its consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, authorized an innovation which, if concurred in by the Senate, will be of great interest to Indian agents and officers of the regular army. After two hours' debate, an amendment proposed by Mr. Bowers, of California, was adopted providing that the favorable. He was given an audience President may detail officers of the army to act as Indian agents whenever vacancies occur in any of the agencies. On motion of Mr. Holman, however, a further amendment was adopted, providing that such army officers while acting as Indian agents shall be under the orders and direction of the Secretary of the Interior. How army officers will receive this innovation is a matter of great speculation among Congressmen to-day, as officers of the regular army have always been very jealous of their independent position, and may resent being transferred from the War Department and placed under the orders of the civilians of the Interior Department. There are many Representatives, however, who maintain that the change will be a welcome one to the army officers, and that under the proposed regime the Indians will be much more fairly treated. It is pertinent to state in this connection that Western army officers have generally contended that all the troubles with the Indians for years past have been attributable to the Indian agents, and the "Indian problem" would never be solved until the wards of the nation were placed under the direct charge of the army officers and the War Department. The committee of the whole was presided

over by Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, and the amendment of Mr. Bowers was the first one to-day proposed to the bill. Mr. Simpson, of Kansas, favored the amendment. This was the first time he had ever heard an excuse for the assistance of an in this country. [Laughter. Here was a proposition to put the army in some useful employment and a proposition to take political strikers out of office. He could not see how the Democrats could vote against it, unless it was that they expected to control this political force in the future. But in view of the dissensions in their ranks and their inability to agree on any economic policy it was not clear to him that they would have a chance to control it. On a vote by tellers Mr. Bowers's smendment was adopted-yeas, 128; nays, 43.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR SILVER. Rules Committee of the House Will Fix

Day for the Biand Bill to Come Up. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- As the result of an informal talk between the three Democratic members of the committee on rules, Mesers. Crisp, Catchings and McMillin, a It has been determined make the Bland free-coinage bill a special order for March 21 or 22, though this date may possibly be changed. The purpose is to give the bill four days for consideration in the House. Within this time the bill is to be debated and brought to a vote. No order will be made fixing a time at which a vote shall be taken, at least for the present. The fact that the Market street. Agents wanted in every order makes the silver bill a matter of spe- day from 3 to 6 P. M., assisted by Miss town. Harry Smith, general agent. cial privilege for a limited period of time | Claughton and Miss Wadsworth.

for the anti-silver men to prevent a vote by means of filtbustering tactics. It is said, however, that if necessary a rule will be brought in to bring the matter to a vote. The rules committee is reluctant to fix a time at which a vote must be taken. It is thought by members of the committee that filibustering will not be found to succeed, and that the knowledge that a rule will be brought in if necessary in order to check these tactics will be

It is at present the purpose of Repre-sentatives Cockran, of New York, An-drews and O'Neill, of Massachusetts, and other anti-silver men to fight the special order of the committee on rules at the very ontset, and endeavor to defeat it. While it is the purpose of the rules committee to report the order on Monday, it is not intended to call it up for adoption by the House for some days. A large number of members of Congress were in conference with the Speaker during the day, and all gave their opinions on the silver question. Senator Hill had a long interview with the

NO MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Denial of the Report That England Has Announced a Willingness to Participate. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- The report that Great Britain has consented to take part in the international monetary conference, and has indicated that the Bank of England is willing to hold one-fifth of its reserve in silver is denied at the Treasury Department in the most positive terms, and one prominent official made no attempt to conceal his opinion that the present agitation of the question is for the sole purpose of influencing favorable action on Senator Teller's bill, now before the Senate, providing for an international conference, and thereby effecting a postponement of action at this session of Congress on the question of free silver. General Spaulding, acting Secretary of the Treasury, who is certainly well informed on the subject, was asked this afternoon if it is true that Great has indicated its willingness to participate in a monetary conference. "I have no information of such action on the part of Great Britain," he said. "I do not believe the report."

"Is there not something you can say on the subject for the benefit of the pub-"No, I think not," he answered. "There is nothing to say about it simply because there is really nothing in it. I cannot say

It is learned from other sources of unquestioned reliability that there has been no material change in the situation on the question since the opening of this session, when the President in his annual message on the subject of bimetallism said: "I have endeavored, by the use of official and unofficial agencies, to keep a c.ose observa-Europe on this question, and have not found it to be such as to justify my proposing any international conference. The statement that England is willing to "open the India mints to silver" is absurd, as that privilege has existed in India for

WOULD DESTROY AN INDUSTRY.

Minority Report on the Bill to Place Bind-

ing-Twine on the Free List. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- The minority of the ways and means committee to-day submitted its report, dissenting from the views of the majority on the bill placing bindingtwine on the free list. It discusses at some length the action of the Senate in 1890 in voting to place the article upon the free list, and says that that vote was induced largely by the assumption that the price was then regulated by a trust and combination. But, says the minority, this condition of affairs, which was then proven never to have existed, is certainly mpossible under the present competition. The majority bill, the minority continues, presents a good illustration of the folly of attempting to tinker with the tariff by piecemeal. In conclusion the minority says: "We oppose it because this industry is already established, because the removal of this duty would destroy throwing thousands of men out employment and rendering millions of invested capital useless and turning two millions of dollars in wages annually to the laborers of other countries; because there is a lively competition which can only be maintained by the present duty which enables manufacturers of American binding-twine to prolong their existence, and because it would inevitably increase the price of binding-twine, and also be-cause we are opposed to free trade and believe in the protection of American industries."

MINOR MATTERS,

Judge Waugh's Maiden Speech in the Na-

tional House of Representatives. Special to the Indian apolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- Representative Daniel Wangh made his first speech in the House last Thursday in the Pennsylvania contested election case, and made a decided hit. Judge Waugh, as an orator, attracted the attention and elicited the admiration of the most eloquent members. As a logician he showed power, and as a lawyer be made an impression most which in itself was a compliment of a high ant manners of speech, and prepares himself thoroughly before he takes hold of a subject. He took the side of the law and justice in the cause at issue, advocating the retention of Stewart, the Republican and soldier, who was elected. He proved beyond a shadow of a doubt to lawyers, jurists and just men on the floor that heretofore the Democrats have been turning Republicans out of their seats upon the same grounds that they now proposed to give a Democrat a seat.

Wants Pay for a Lost Carbine. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- Probably the smallest bill which has been presented in this Congress is one introduced by Representative Hermann, of Oregon, "for the relief of Robert Travila, for the loss of a carbine in the late war." Travila was a private in Company K, First United States Cavalry, and, in 1807, while traveling with his troop in a mountainous region of Ari-zona, he lost his Spencer carbine. It is represented that the gun was strapped on his saddle and must have slipped out and was lost. He applied to the War Department for relief, and found that the gun had been charged to him as having been lost "through carelessness." He now asks Congress to reimburse him for the loss, \$75? and the House committee on war claims has reported, through Mr. Pickler of South Dakota, in favor of allowing the claim. Under the rules of the War Department. when a soldier loses his gun or any part of his equipment "through carelessness," the same is charged to bim at cost price and taken out of his regular pay.

A Car-Coupling Bill Will Be Reported,

Special to the Indianapo is Journal. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- The House committee on commerce has decided to report one of the bilis introduced providing for uniform system of car coupling. The bill most likely to be adopted by the committee is that introduced by Representative D. B. Henderson, of Dubuque, la. General Henderson was the first member of Congress to take up this subject, and his bill of last session was favorably reported, but failed of action for want of time. All the other bills offered are practical modifications of the Henderson measure.

Erecial to the Indianapolis Journal

determination has been reached to bring | WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.-Representative in a special order on the silver ques- | Jason Brown introduced bills to-day to pension Nancy Booth, Elizabeth Holdins and Silas Jordan.

> Mrs. Robert Learmonth, of Fort Wayne, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Dunn, on Sixteenth street. Mrs. Learmonth attended the tea given by Mrs. Sanders, of Montans, last evening. J. W. Adair, of Columbia City, is at the

Mrs. Bynum and Miss Bynum, No. 1814 Nineteenth street, northwest, received to-

How a "Spontaneous Uprising" of Down Trodden Toilers Was Engineered.

sufficient to prevent a resort to this method Conningly-Devised Plan for Hoodwinking Farmers Evolved and Successfully Carried Out by Weaver, Donnelly and Others.

> Southern Alliancemen Resolve to Remain True to the Democratic Party.

They Will Let Their Brethren in Northern and Western Republican States Do the Voting for the New Party's Candidates.

THE NEW PARTY.

How Donnelly, Weaver and Others "Worked the Industrial Conference. St. Louis, Feb. 26.-Now that the di turbed dust of Music Hall has settled back to its pristine resting place, from which it was rudely flung by the shouting throng of industrial reformers, some peculiar facts are revealed in the clearing atmosphere. And they do not demonstrate particularly strong that the recent conference was a spontaneous uprising of the down-trodden toilers of the earth, but rather controlled and run by a few men whose executive abilities and perspicacity have shown them to be of no mean order of leaders. Indeed to come down to cold facts, the entire affair, from the issuing of the call by the Ocala convention to the present day, has been cooly, calmly planned, and not only planned, but executed, by a little coterie whose names are J. B. Weaver, Ignatius Donnelly, Herman E. Taubeneck, G. F. Washburn, J. H. Davies, C. C. Post of Georgia, and G. L. Norton of Chicago. And all this is learned directly from one of

ence at Cincinnati was held, and the Reform party thrown upon the world. Without going into details it is only pecessary to say here that it early became evident that the Southern element was strongly opposed to independent political action, and that the leaders in this line were Dr Macune and Ben Terrell, of Texas, and Livingstone, of Georgia. Those in favor of such action saw that something decided had to be done, and quickly. At Indianapolis it became still more strongly apparent, and the promoters of third-party action began to formulate plans. It was nothing more at first than that Weaver and Donnelly should put themselves forward and draw the fire of the enemy, thus giving Washburn and Taubeneck an opportunity to concentrate forces for an attack on the flank. How well the plan succeded will be shown by this story.

the leading schemers.

At meeting after meeting the third-party idea was pushed. In the supreme council of the Alhance the issue was drawn on a ledge offered to support the action of the ederated bodies. The Southern leaders fought it, but were defeated. A proposition to request that all Alliance Congressmen should stay out of all old party can cuses was carried, despite the efforts o Livingston et al. The committee appointed to call the national convention began to give evidence of some peculiar characteristics. Terrell, its chairman, persistently neglected to call the body together to formulate a call. Weeks passed, but no call; finally Taubeneck and Banningarten conferred and issued the call from Washington. In doing so St. Louis was selected that the conference might be near Kansas and Nebraska, two strong Alliance and third-party States, and so be strongly infinenced in that direction.

TERRELL TRIED TO HEDGE. About this time Terrell began to "hedge" by indorsing the call issued by the majority of the committee. Matters were shaping themselves so that it was becoming necessary to destroy the influence of the Southern leaders opposed to the thirdparty action. Here the Washburn-Tanbeneck party showed its finesse. With the aid of Post, of Georgia, and J. H. Davis, of Texas, the Alliances of those two States were so worked upon as to come to the support of the third party, thus repudiating their existing leaders and leaving them without a constituency. As a result of this situation which was planned for and deliberately worked out, Watson became the real lead

er of the Georgia Alliance. The anti-third-party feeling having thus been practically stamped out, the steerers same to St. Louis and began their work here to control the convention. It was known that Livingstone was coming, threatening to bolt if any action contrary to his wishes was taken. The Georgia contest and the row over it in the convention hall is already known. But to that reference will be made in chronological order. The eaders, now in the city, began their work They established outposts of confidential workers to warn them of any action which might be taken by any one of the numerous orders embraced in the big assemblage. The steering committee, as it may be called-the names have already been given-received reports from these spies and planued accordingly. The first skirmish occurred on the first day, when Hayes, of the Knights of Labor. attempted to make Terrill czar of the body by giving him power to appoint all committees, though he was neither temporary nor permanent chairman. How Genera Weaver headed this off is already a matter

of history. If the scheme had been successful, it is known that Terrill would have appointed only anti-third-party men, and so he, Macune and Livingstone would have been in control. Weaver's action, however, put Marion Conner in the chair, and thus the Washburn-Taubeneck element was again in the saddle, and then came Donnelly's resolution regarding the credentials committee, and it was passed, and the third-party men breathed still more freely. THE ROW PREARRANGED. The next scheme was to spring a row in

the convention and publicly show the

Southern anti-third-party leaders to be without a constituency. This was done with the aid of the Georgia contest case, Three only of the five State-at-large delegates appointed by Livingstone and his committee had arrived in town. The credentials committee filled the vacancies with two third-party men, and in the meantime the National Citizens' Industrial Alliance had, by the fine work of the steering committee, been induced to put on its national delegation four Georgia thirdparty men. This, however, was not known to the Livingstone element. When the contest report was made to the convention Moses, of Georgia, an anti-third-party fell into the trap set for him, demanding that the unit rule govern the newly-fixed delegation as had been ordered by the Georgia State committee, of which Livingstone was chairman. The matter was fought out as already known, but when the State delegation came to take formal action as a State delegation, the Livingstone men found themselves in the minority. They had, however, sprung the row in the convention themselves, and, without knowing it, had publicly shown themselves without a constituency. The next step of these fine workers, who

had so far had matters their own way, was to create such a third-party sentiment of a public character as to carry the anti-thirdparty men forward in the rush and so prevent their voices being heard. This they did by still keeping Weaver and Donnelly before the body as the targets, while they themselves, having secured appointments as sergeants-atarms, circulated among the delegates, and, by passing the word among their true and tried men, kept the sentiment on their side. They had nearly reached the consummation of their hopes, when a sudden movement by Powderly almost caused a stampede. On his motion an adjournment for we hours was taken. During this time the Willard minority platform was hurriedly out in shape, and when the convention re-

assembled it was presented. the dispatches of the day of occurrence. | are charged with violation of the United

his bearing, but righted himself inst m time to call a halt by demanding to know how his delegation had voted. The an-nouncement and his correction thereof, in full hearing of the convention, gave the cue. The third-party men pulled themselves together. During a few moments. which all the delegations spent in consultation, the so-called sergeants-at-arms succeeded in passing the word to their friends. Donnelly aided by his speech in smoothing the tangle, and in an instant the platform was passed with a whoop. The third party schemers had won. And so the "spontane-ous uprising" of the people declared for independent political action. It did. but it was by the will of the steering committee, who, led by Washburne, Taubeneck, Weaver and Donnelly, had succeeded in molding sentiment before the convention and keeping it in shape during all the hub-

ONLY IN REPUBLICAN STATES.

Alliance Men in the South Will Have Nothing to Do with the People's Party. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 27 .- The majority of the Georgia Alliance men will not desert the Democratic for the People's party. This was demonstrated at a big Alliance meeting held at Covington to-day. The speakers were Congressmen L. F. Livingstone, president of the Georgia Alliance; N. A. Wilson, vice-president of the Alliance, both of whom have just returned from the St. Louis conference, and ex-State Senator Z. T. Zachary, a prominent Alliance man. All the speakers declared it would be folly for the farmers who compose the majority of the Democratic party to leave it for the new party whose main strength lies with the Republicans in the West and Northwest. Livingstone, whose Democracy has been considered to be of a very doubtful character, declared in no uncertain tones that he was a Democratic Alliance man. He said the old adage of "let well enough alone," applied to organizations as well as to individuals, and he, therefore, advised the farmers to work out their referm measures in the ranks of the Democratic party. In referring to the election of Mr. Crisp. he said that election forever scaled the doom of Grover Cleveland, and gave Hill the advantage over him. He quoted the words of Ignatius Donnelly, who said the new order of things would wipe out the color line in the South, and saked a number of negroes in the audience if they And all this is learned directly from one of the leading schemers.

After the Ocala call went out the confertor follow Gilmore, who was a foreign Georgian, and a deserter from the English army, they could do so, but if they did, he hoped that God would have mercy on their

A resolution was adopted at the close of the meeting to the effect that there was no longer any doubt as to Livingstone's Demouracy, although it had been doubted in the past, and declaring it to be the duty of all true Alliance men to stand with him in the Democratic party.

Indorsing the Administration Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENFIELD, Ind., Feb. 27 .- The Republicans of Hancock county met in mass convention at the court-house this afternoon and nominated delegates to the district and State conventions, which meet in Indianapolis. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic conventions ever held so early in the campaign in this county. The Republicans here are determined to make one of the greatest campaigns of their lives. After the selection of the delegates short speeches were made by Chairman John Corcoran Dr. W. R. King, J. L. Mitchell, W. S. Montgomery, and R. A. Black. All of the speeches were enlogistic of the administration of President Harrison. The following resolution was unanimously

We hereby declare that we most heartily in-dorse the administration of President Harrison, and in consideration of the wisdom he has dis played in the selection of able and wise statesmen to administer the affairs of the various departments of this government, such as the able and patriotic statesman James G. Blaine and

We earnestly recommend the renomination of President Harrison, and declare it to be the duty of every Republican to work earnestly for the success of the party.

The Anti-Hill Committee. NEW YORK, Feb. 27 .- The committee of fourteen appointed by the anti-Hill Democrats at Albany met to-day. The temporary organization of the provisional State committee was made permanent by the election of Charles S. Fairchild as chairman, and William E. Curtis as treasurer. The committee, which will be increased at the discretion of the chairmen to thirty-four members, is now composed of the following: Messrs. Fairchild, Anderson, Curtis, Peabody, Shepard Kinney, Cutler, Northrup, Ansley, Locke, Peck and Andrew. The committee agreed upon a form of enrollment which will be distributed throughout the State early next week. Permanent headquarters have

gaged. The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman. The National Democratic Wigwam. CHICAGO, Feb. 27.-At a conference between a committee of the Iroqueis Club and architect Allen to-day the final details in regard to the wigwam to be built on the lake front to accommodate the national Democratic convention were settled. The building is to be oblong, 200x350 feet, with a seating capacity of 18,000. The delegates will be in the center of the building or pit. The alternates will occupy seats outside and slightly above the delegates. The latter will be arranged in a circle, and from the outer edge of it the sections for accommodating the audience will lead in all directions. These sections will be terraced. The speakers' platform will run from the erroumference of the wigwam to the dele-

been secured, and a press agent will be ep-

f wood and cost about \$24,000, Cleveland's Friends Frozen Out.

gates' circle or pit. The structure will be

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 27 .- In the county Democratic meeting, to-day, the anti-Cleveland people, who had captured most of the primaries a week ago, selected the delegates at large to the State convention, which selects delegates to Chicago. The contest has been a bitter one. The vote was 12 to 9. Delegates opposed to the renomination of Congressman Brookshire were also chosen. The question here is whether ex-Congressman Lamb wants to make the race. He is now in complete control of the party machinery, and his friends are rejoicing over the victory to-day.

Boies Cannot Carry His Own State. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 27.-Senator Allison, of lows, speaking of Governor Boies as a Democratic presidential candidate, said he could not carry his own State, but that he would be a prominent factor in the Chicago convention, and would assuredly have his State delegation. He said the Western presidential candidates would

be Boies, and Palmer, of Illinois. Campbell Will Not Refuse, CHICAGO, Feb. 27 .- Ex-Governor Campbell, of Ohio, while in this city en route to St. Paul, announced in an interview that he would not accept the nomination for the vice-presidency on the Democratic ticket if it were tendered him. He said that be was not a candidate for the presidency, but added a saving clause to the effect that no man would be likely to refuse the nomina-

tion if it were tendered to him. Impending Fight with Garza's Men. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 27.-A dispatch has been received at military department headquarters here stating that a party of Garza revolutionists have been located at La Cala Basin, in Zapata county, Texas. Lieutenant Frank Williamson, with five privates of the Third Cavalry and two privates of Company E, Eighteenth Infantry, mounted fully equipped and well armed, were detailed to proceed to the rendezvous of the revolutionists, to act as a posse to assist deputy United States marshals in arresting the offenders. It is expected that a fight will ensue, Antonio Gonzalez, the father-in-law of

Catarina Garza, the revolutionary leader, arrived here this morning from his rauch in Neuces county. He was accompanied by Thomas Garza, brother of the revolution-Then ensued the confusion described in | ist, Both were immediately arrested. They

In the midst of it all Weaver himself lost | States neutrality laws.